THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,345, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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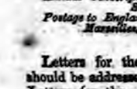
Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain E. P. Brown, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 12th August, at 5 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 9th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st Aug. 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Saturday, the 9th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BEHAR, (1,600 Tons and 350 H. P.), Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched for the above Ports on Thursday the 14th August, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day MONDAY, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Ship on 11th instant.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st Aug. 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee with Mails and passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Passage and Freight, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company,
"Limited."

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch their Steamer TILLY, Captain EVITT, to Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

For Passage and Freight, apply at the Company's Office, Medow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th August 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Caduceus* from London, are requested to send off boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

August 4th, 1862.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PULIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 1st September next, at noon, the following vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, with masts and rigging, all standing, viz., Sloop *Clive*, teak built, burthen 426 tons old measurement, coppered and copper fastened, and in good condition.

This vessel is provided with tanks, and can be got ready for sea in a few days.

The paddle steamer *Victoria*, teak built, burthen 706 tons, exclusive of engine-room, coppered and copper fastened, engines by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, of 230 nominal horse-power, with copper boilers weighing 66 tons or thereabouts. The vessel is in first-rate working order, and is fitted with paddle-wheel condensers capable of making 1200 gallons of fresh water daily, and can be got ready for sea in a few days.

In 1859 the *Victoria* had most extensive repairs, viz., new upper, lower, and poop decks, new paddle boxes with new paddle beams, and was re-coppered.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the vessels will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offers shall have been sanctioned by Government.

A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down, and the payment of the remaining amount, which must be paid within twenty days from the day of sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and vessel resold at his risk and loss.

The stores belonging to each vessel can be seen on application at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, and where any further particulars will be furnished.

The vessels are now lying in the harbour, where they can be inspected at any time between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

J. MULLALY,
Offg. Indian Naval Storekeeper.

I. N. S. Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th July 1862.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the undersigned will receive messages for Europe for transmission by mail steamers to Jubal, thence by wire, up to 2 P.M. on the 12th and 27th of each month.

Messages to catch the Calcutta steamers at Galle must be up to 4 A.M. on 15th and 30th of each month. Dates are not safe.

For Telegraph forms, Tariff, list of towns in Europe with which there is communication, and general conditions, apply at the Office.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Agent Telegraph to India Company.

FOR SALE.

ON board the Ship *Euphrates*, one good new PIANO, by Holderness and Holderness, in excellent order, with all the late improvements, and expressly made for indent. Apply at the Office of CURRIE & EDULJEE, Dalbush, Forbes Street.

August 1862.

FOR SALE.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st July 1862.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED Ex Ship *Portland*, Tennent's BEER in Quarts and Pints, in first-rate condition.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

No. 1, Church Gate.

TENNENT'S PORTER.

IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in excellent condition, ex *Portland*.

Graham & Co.'s Port Wine, in Quarts.
Carbonell's celebrated Port.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Church Gate Street.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases.

Dacomier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozanns.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SONS PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

MESSRS. GRAHAM & CO.'S PORT.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above, much superior to the usual quality, has just been landed from ship "Portland."

The brands are—
Crown—very rich and fruity.
EXmo—very fine, old, and mellow.
This Wine can be purchased only from Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, Medow Street, to whom all orders should be addressed.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

NOTICE.

JUST landed in good order, ex ships *John Temperley*, *Portland* and *Granville*, the following Wines, Spirits, &c., selected and shipped with great care by well experienced Agents, both in London and India:—

Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Dunbar's ditto in Quarts.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Board's ditto.
Oilmanstores of every description, in good condition.
Price Lists of Wines, Spirits, &c., immediately furnished on application.
Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

S. D'ESPERANCE,
General Com. Agent.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

24, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—				
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. / White do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.		„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old		„	„	42
PORT—				
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„	28
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„	24
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	13
CLARET—				
Chateux Margaux		„	„	34
Leoville		„	„	28
St. Julien		„	„	22
Medoc		„	„	16
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	„	40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	„	21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	„	26
Do.	do.	Pints	„	19
HOCK—				
Sparkling and Still	Dombar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSELLE do.	do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE			„	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.			„	18
CURACOA			„	42
MARASCHINO			„	40
SHERRY BRANDY			„	30
SPIRITS—				
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			„	
do.	Julies Robins (30 years old)		„	50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica		„	20
Gin	Old Tom, Booth, London			
Do.	Hollands in cases		„	
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie		„	21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE)

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	Rs. per doz	35
	No. 2 Pts.	Blue	„ „	18
			„ „	30
	No. 3 Pts.	Yellow	„ „	16
			„ „	14
	No. 4 Pts.	Green	„ „	22
			„ „	12
	Medoc Pts.	Red	„ „	17
			„ „	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.	per 2 dozen Pts.		38
	Brand C. & Co.	per 2 dozen Pts.		40
	Sparkling Nonpareil	per 2 doz. Pts.		32
	Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 doz. Pts.		40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 doz. Pts.		32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	per 2 doz. Pts.		32
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 doz. Pts.		40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 doz. Pts.		32
Hock		per 2 doz. Pts.		32
	Braunberger			35
	Radesheimer			32
	Hockeimer			20
Port	Black Seal	Pts.		28
				14
	Red Seal	Pts.		22
				12
Sherry	Amontillado	Black Seal		32
	Pale Amoroso		„ „	30
	Pale	Brown	„ „	26
	Light Golden	Green	„ „	28
	Pale	Yellow	„ „	22
	Pale	White	„ „	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)				32
	(Yellow „)			26
Gin Old Tom				29
Whiskey, Sauce Malt				29
Rum, Old Jamaica				29
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles		42
		Pts.		21
	White	Bottles		42
		Pts.		21
Maraschino Di Zara				46
		Pts.		23
Cherry Brandy				36
		Pts.		18

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.

Just arrived per Ship "BUCTON CASTLE."

MESSRS. IND, COOPE & Co.'s BURTON EAST INDIA PALE ALE in *Quart Bottles*, at Rs. 6 per dozen.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
50, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

WANTED.

A NEAT AND EXPEDITIOUS WRITER for a Commercial establishment. Apply to "B. A.," care of the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*.

RUPEES TWENTY THOUSAND SECURITY.

WANTED, a situation as CASH-KEEPER by a trustworthy and respectable Portuguese young man, who understands well the Accounts and Shipping business. Please address to "A. B.," care of Messrs. CLARE & Co., Apollo Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED A QUALIFIED ENGINEER APPRENTICE (Native or Half-Caste), accustomed to attend Machinery, for service in the Poona Bakery.

All applications to be addressed to the Assistant Commissary General, Poona, or to be made personally at the Office of the Deputy Commissary General, Bombay.

W. WRAY, Major,
For the Deputy Commissary General.

Bombay, Deputy Comy. Genl.'s Office, 5th Aug. 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—My Brother, MR. JAMES GAYNOR, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR,

14th July 1862.

N.B.—The New House is beautifully fitted up, and has Bath, Billiard, and Airy Bed-rooms.

Morning Papers filed. Charges as usual.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

TO TIMBER CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st proximo, for the supply of two hundred tons of good sound Teak, of the following dimensions, viz:

From 18 to 26 feet in length, and not less than 14 inches square.

The Timber to be delivered at the Mooltan Ghât at the Contractor's risk and expense.

R. W. STEVENS,
Agent.

Lahore, July 15, 1862.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and from the 20th Instant, a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 6th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT.—A Commodious and Airy Bungalow, situated at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea, and commanding an excellent view of the Malabar Hill, matted and papered, with a separate entrance, and Out-houses, with a Garden tastefully laid out with rare and lovely Plants, and with an excellent Fountain playing in the Compound. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., House Agents, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on TUESDAY the 19th of August next at one o'clock P.M.

As important matters will be brought before the Meeting, a full attendance is particularly requested.

By order of the Directors,
L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1862.

The Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, "Limited."

FIFTH OR LAST CALL OF Rs. 1,000 PER SHARE ON SECOND ISSUE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, "Limited," are required to pay the last Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share within 21 days from the date hereof, in the Commercial Bank of India, where the usual Receipts will be granted.

Bombay, 23rd July 1862.

MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS having made an Eighth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company on or before the 19th August, next, Rs. 50 per Share. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date. After the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th July 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that ANDAROO SORABJEE HORMUSJEE BANJEENA has contracted to sell to DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE SOOKHIA a Piece of Land together with a Bungalow standing thereon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 545 and 21A, and the Bungalow bearing the Assessment No. 21A, situated on the Grant Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and bounded as follows: On the East by Government Vacant Ground, the back door of the same Bungalow, and the Road contiguous to the Public Road; on the West by the Front Gates of the said Bungalow and the Public Road; on the North by the Bungalow belonging to the said party; and on the South by the Bungalow of Parsee Hoorjeebhoy Pestonjee Cooper. All persons therefore interested in or having any claims by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise upon the above said Property, are hereby required to make the same known through an Attorney of the Supreme Court to Messrs. Macfarlan and Peniston, Solicitors of the Purchaser, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed, and all such claims will be deemed to have been waived.

Bombay, 1st August 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Parsee PESTONJEE HEERJEEBHOY COOPER has contracted to sell to KUSTOMJEE EDULJEE SOOKHIA, a Piece of Land together with the Bungalow standing thereon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 162 and 165, and the Bungalow bearing the Assessment No. 42, situated on the Grant Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Bungalow of Parsee Cursetjee Jamasjee Sucklatwalla; on the West by the Front Gates of the said last Bungalow and the Public Road; on the North by the Bungalow of Sorabjee Hormusjee Ranjee; and on the South by the Grant Road. All persons therefore interested in, or having any claims by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise upon the above said Property, are hereby required to make the same known through an Attorney of the Supreme Court to Messrs. Macfarlan and Peniston, the Purchaser's Solicitors within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed and all such claims will be deemed to have been waived.

Bombay, 1st August 1862.

LAND FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT—Upwards of 36,000 square yards of Land in the vicinity of the new Agri-Horticultural Gardens and the Great Eastern Spinning Mills, most desirably situated for the erection of either a public building or house accommodation, suitable for the working classes of Europeans who would thereby possess all the advantages to be derived from the Gardens adjoining.

ALSO,

Two plots of Land, adapted for building sites, near what was known as "Phipps Cart" and along the new Mahim Road, proposed by the Horse Commissioners and sanctioned by Government. The Main Pipe of the Veher Water Works is laid a few yards from these plots of land.

And a triangular piece of ground Contiguous to the G. I. P. Railway suited for a Timber yard or other industrial purpose. Apply to the undersigned.

R. C. BRIGGS,
Apollo Street. Agent.

THE date for payment of the last instalment of income tax fell for the year 1861-62, having expired on 1st instant, the following, being Section CLX. of Act XXVII. of 1860 is published for general information:—

"Whenever any default of any instalment of the said duties shall not be paid by any person liable to pay the same on the day appointed for the payment of such instalment, the Collecting Officer shall proceed for the recovery of such instalment by distress and sale of the moveable property, or by the attachment and sale of the immoveable property of the person so making default as hereinafter provided."

GEORGE SCOTT,
President, Income Tax Commission.

Bombay, 2nd August 1862.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. J. A. PALMER & Co., Medow Street,
A few TARPAULINS, of the following sizes:—

15 by 12	feet.	
10 by 9	„	
12 by 9	„	
15 by 9	„	

Bombay, 22nd July 1862.

FOR SALE.

DR. BIRDWOOD'S CATALOGUE OF BOMBAY PRODUCTS is now on Sale at the Agri-Horticultural Society's Office, Town Hall.

Price Rs. 5-8.

Orders from up country must be accompanied by four annas extra for postage, &c.

FOR SALE.

PRINTING PRESSES, Types of every variety, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, together with all the material, necessary to start and carry on a daily Newspaper as well as to execute Job-work. Apply to the undersigned.

H. G. BRIGGS.

7, Apollo Street.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR PIANOFORTES, in Walnut Cases. Musical Boxes.

An English-built Plate-bottom 10 feet Billiard Table complete, by Messrs. Hopkins and Stearns, Catherine Street, Strand, London.

COHEN & Co.

BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE and select assortment of Alpacca Umbrellas. Impervious to rain.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

Church Gate Street, Fort.

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S SQUARE PIANO, shipped on board the *Sydney Eggars*, may be expected shortly. These Instruments need no flourishing advertisement. They are all that could be wished for. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

July 17th, 1862.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Per Overland Mail.

PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A NEW COTTAGE PIANO by *Collard and Collard*, with certificate from the Makers.

This is a very beautiful Instrument made to order for India and without regard to expense. It is sold on account of the owner having left India.

The Piano stands well in tune at Concert Pitch. The tone is soft, and altogether it is one in every way well worthy of attention. Price Rs. 750.

No. 1, Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Overland Mail.

A CRIBELLE and other Violin Strings, Violincello Strings, Guitar Strings, Double Bass Strings, B flat and E flat Clarionet Reeds, Bassoon and Obor Reeds.

A Treatise on the instrumention of Military Bands, describing the character and proper employment of every Musical Instrument used in Reed Bands; by C. Mandel, Rs. 5 each.

Guide for Composers of Instrumental Music, showing the compass of all Instruments used in Orchestras and Military Bands; arranged according to their different dimensions, by Leopold Engelke. Price Rs. 5 each.

Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE,

SHIP CHANDLERS, &c. &c.,
No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT,

HAVE on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores at very reasonable rates.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS,
HARNESS MAKERS, &c.,
No. 1, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment)
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

JUST UNPACKED.

MAGNIFICENT HANGING LAMPS with Opal Shades soft to the eye as the milky way, tempering the wrathful glare of an Arabian sun. These are selling as fast as they are unpacked. Warranted to please and delight. Answer well for Billiard Tables.
GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BANISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
VICES, SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
PILLARD DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS.
PUMPS. Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanized India Rubber Hose.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-Inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.
HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.
FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.

Price Lists and Estimates forwarded on applications.

PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.
ROPE MANILLA and TARRED, FROST'S Patent. This Rope is, weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope. Blocks to Match.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open county. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 8, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY.

BALL DRESSES in Tulle, Gauze, Tarlatan, Lace, &c.
DRESSES in Silk, Mousilan de Soi, Barege, Mohair, and Muslin.
BURNOUSES & SHAWLS of every description.
PALETOTS in Silk.
COLLARS & SLEEVES, in Muslin, and Lace.
STEEL PETTICOATS.
FRENCH CORSETS.
BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies & Children, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
FEATHERS, Head Dresses, Hair Nets, &c.
BRIDAL DRESSES, Veils, Wreaths, &c.
RIBBONS & FLOWERS in great variety.
MOURNING Dresses, Bonnets, Crapes, &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed.

A. ALLAN, TAILOR.

15, APOLLO STREET.

JUST ARRIVED, Mineralized Muslin, Waterproof Coats, Leggings, and Souwesters, the Lightest and best Material adapted for the Climate; also a Variety of Black, Blue, and Scarlet Superfine Cloths, Doeskins, Silk Mixtures, Angola's, Scotch Tweeds, fine Scarlet and Blue Serge. Any order from out stations punctually attended to. Prices Moderate.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*—

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair.
„	French Calf do.	13 „ „
„	or Lace Brown Leather do.	13 „ „
Laced	Patent Shoes	9 „ „

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

24, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.,

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE.

THE following price list will give the Public a most advantageous opportunity to purchase every description of wearing apparel, Civil, Military, and Naval.

Esperance & Co. are now in a position to guarantee that all orders will be punctually and satisfactorily executed, and that as regards, Fit, Style and Workmanship unsurpassed.

Superfine Black Dress Suits from	Rs. 48
Tweed Suits	18
All wool and light texture	25
Angola Suits	30
Single Milled Scotch Tweeds	35
Washing Suits	15
Riding Trowsers	10
Bedford Cord, best quality	20
Black Alpaca Coat	10
Fine Angola	16

Naval and Military Uniforms 25 per cent. cheaper than any other Establishment.

Shops supplied with cut lengths, good white Shirts, with linen fronts, 25 per dozen.

Shirt Collars, 6 per dozen.
Merino Vests and Pantaloons very cheap.

Drab felt Hats	Rs. 5
Superfine Black Hats	„ 8
Balmoral Caps, Sicilian, Oxonian, Sardinian, Hungarian and every description of Fancy Hats at very moderate prices.	
English and French made Boots and Shoes.	
Umbrellas	Rs. 1 8
Overland Trunks	„ 14 0
Railway Rugs	„ 4 8
Perfumery, various.	
The best make in Hosiery Socks	5 0
Neck-ties, Braces, Money Bags, Swimming Belts, &c. &c., Waterproof Clothing.—*Terms Cash.*	

THE LONDON HOUSE,

JUST RECEIVED—
Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by James McCabe, London.
do., by John Jones, Strand London.
Doctor's Independent Seconds, and Race Watches Gold.
Do. do. do. Silver.
Ladies Open-faced Watches, by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. do., by Binoet.
Gentlemen's Silver Hunting do., by Binoet, from Rs. 20 to 55.
Do. do. Open-faced, by do., from Rs. 18.
Circular, Tent or Palanquin Clocks, sight days winding, Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position—Rs. 35.
Do. do. without centre seconds—Rs. 25.
Small circular Time-pieces with alarum—Rs. 18.

MASONIC JEWELS.

Master Masons.
Past Masters.
Royal Arch.
Mark Master.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 8.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. 8 to 36.
French Paste-diamond do., Rs. 12.
Gentleman's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1
Best Gold Lockets for one, two and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—Rs. 10.
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Albertz, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Albertz, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentleman's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. do. Keepers.
Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 180.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon in moroc

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 7th August 1 62.

EXCHANGE.

In what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight ...	2s. 09/16d. to ¼d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s.11/15½ to ¾d.
Do. Bank Notes ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	Par.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 233 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	90 with divd.
Mahim Bank	1,000	4½ do.	53 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	250	8 do.	183 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	7 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	11 do.
Central Bank of W. India ...	150	2½ do.	9 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	248.3.0	2½ do.	Rs.8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.3.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [ish.
Hydraulic Press Company ...	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p.sh.
Calico Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4 200 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 350 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 380 do.
Tarnetie Mill Company...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company..	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 ..... }
" Loan 1842-43 ..... } 94
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 101
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each..... Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes..... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars ..... Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus..... ,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars..... ,, 227 do.
German Crowns..... ,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces..... ,, 205
Bar Silver ..... ,, 106½ to 107
Gold Leaf ..... ,, 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.
" (Seeds) .....£0 15s. 0d. Do.
To London (Cotton) ready.....£2 5s. 0d. Do.
" (Seeds).....£2 5s. 0d. Do.
To Hull ..... }
To China ..... } No offers.
To Clyde..... }
To Calcutta ..... Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 5TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba : Per candy.
New Broach, ready ..... Rs. 390 to 392
New Surat ..... ,, 395 to 397
New Dhollera, and Bhownugger ..... ,, 403 to 405
New Oomrawtee ..... ,, 390 to 392
New Comptas, ... ,, 390 to 395
New Dharwar Sawginned ..... ,, 505 to 510
New Barsee, and Nuggur ..... ,, 375 to 380
New Veravul ..... ,, 370 to 372
Khandeish ..... ,, 360 to 365
New Paratanee ..... ,, 372 to 375
New Accote ..... ,, 400 to 405
New Mangalore ..... ,, 372 to 375
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to 1,610.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish....at Rs. 7-6 to 7-7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat..... ,, 8 to 8-2 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)..... ,, 32 to 33 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... ,, 37 to 38 nominal.
,, 26 to 27

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight..... 1s. 11⅞d.
" 3 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand ..... }
On Scotland ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland ..... }
On Circular Notes..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privileges, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and endorsement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on the Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. H. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s.11 ¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland ..... }
Circular Notes..... 1s. 11¾d.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 1per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand ..... }
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ pe cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Aug. 5	Lancastrian	Pearson	Liverpool 6 May.

Port Clearances.

The Ship *Noveille Antoniette*, B. Morin, bound to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The E. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Tilly*, for Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Victory.—1 box Poona Figures, Forbes and Co.

Istamboul.—136 packages Coffee, 181 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghaudy and Co.

For Liverpool.

Cintest.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Champsy Sewjee ; 7 bales Cotton, 24½ cwt.,Ewart,]Latham & Co.

Zouave.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Gangjee Courjee ; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Bates Family.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Gooculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Lord Raglan.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

For New York.

Crown Point.—427 bags Linseed, 747¼ cwt., James Rayneil.

For Calcutta.

Maria Grey.—4 cases Colored E. Piece Goods, 127 pieces, W. Nicol and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

1159 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
*204 Assyria, (paddle), ...
*246 Auckland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
*430 Clive, 14 (sloop), ... Advertised for sale.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley.. Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb) ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3,(schooner), Trollope ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt... ... Under orders for Bombay.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ... ... Bombay.
587 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen ... Under orders for Bombay.
274 Ethersey, (flat)..... ... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ... Under orders for Bombay.
*1450 Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce..... ... Bombay.
215 Goolnaar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood.... ... Karrachee en route. to Bombay.
209 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Harbour Defence, Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
42 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle)... ... ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
149 Pleiad, (screw), Scarle..... ... ... Bombay.
*846 Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ... Bengal Public Works Department.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison.... ... River Indus.
260 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Sonke, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 brigantine), ... Under orders for Bombay.
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), ... Advertised for sale.
1903 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams ... ... Aden.
* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1310 Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 19)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)
Do.
FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.
413 Euphrates, Cowen.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
886 Bucton Castle—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. July 10)
658 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. August 2)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. July 18)
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1124 Golconda, Dains—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 5)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 22)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Scovell & Co.
1001 Norah Greene, Bake—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 28)
1569 Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co. (c. l. July 29)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. July 23)
578 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
632 Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 10)
FOR HAVRE.
553 Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 30)
439 Noveille Antoniette—Forbes & Co. (c. l. July 4)
FOR CALCUTTA.
524 Maria Gray. P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan. (c. l. Aug. 4)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadie. (c. l. May 12)
888 Winterthur, Seward—A. H. Huschke & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.
609 Shaw Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 24)
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 17)
641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co. (c. l. July 23)
FOR MOZAMBIQUE.
74 Sallamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)
FOR KURRACHEE.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen. (c. l. July 18)
450 Governor Higginson, (a) Greig. (c. l. August 1)
Tilly (a), Beyts—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. August 6)
FOR NEW YORK.
1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)
MAURITIUS.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee. (c. l. July 7)
FOR ZANZIBAR.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Nathia. (c. . July 21)
FOR COLUMBO.
155 Keerata Roodeen—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan (c. l. Aug. 4)
NOT FIXED.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Nathia.
290 Arnat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Latiff
501 Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arut.
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney—Rennie, Scovel & Co.
559 Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deens.
1060 Carlton, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.
502 Chatham, Thortell.—D. H. Cama & Co.
1006 Cadaveus, Holt—W. Nicol & Co.
457 City of Poona, Nacoda,
696 Coleroon, Hale—Remington & Co.
955 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
875 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co. (laid up)
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1325 Eurcelyden, Wright—Martin, Young & Co.
Fazel Currim, Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Josub.
696 Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.
1324 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1218 Hurrey Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.
629 Hyderee, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Currim.
1009 Iskunersha, Mahomed.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cassum Jeeajee.
499 Nadershah, Nacoda—Gopaldass Mowjee.
109 Nasseol Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
716 Nile, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.
291 Nurbudda—Cursondass Varuldass.
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
791 Robins Coates—Coupland & Co.
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.
131 Sir Edward Perry, Jenkins.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—B. & A. Hormusjee.
783 Victoria, Sanderson, John Clover & Co.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1131 War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1019 Behar, Brooks.
907 Emeu, Rennoldson.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1109 Jeddo, Brown.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

776 Blackwater, Griffiths—McIver & Co.
857 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
549 Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—Captain.
FOR MARSEILLES.
445 Paul Augusto, Messermaecker—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
407 Valliant Basque, LeMurt—Volkart Brothers.
FOR MAURITIUS.
405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Maanni—S. Tyabjee & Co.
FOR MUSCAT.
460 Jodial Barry, Nacoda.
FOR BOMBAY.
736 Adeline, Terras—Volkart Brothers.
699 Alexander, Tojdan—McIver & Co.
435 Alice Maud, Gibbs—S. Tyabjee & Co.
NOT FIXED.
609 A. B. Coutts, Robbings.
494 Alice, Anderson—McIver & Co.
650 Clara, McPhun—Ashburner Bell & Co.
656 Clarendon, King—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
466 Electric, Sprott—D. McIver & Co.
656 Phebe Dunbar, Richardson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 6.
Gordon, Major T. E., Staff, on leave, from Madras.
DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 6.
Worgan, Lieut. Colonel J., Staff, on duty, to Kirkee.
Wray, Lieut. Colonel E., Staff, on duty, to Kirkee.
Adams, Lieut. W. R., 23rd Regt. N. I. L., on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 6th August 1862.
The 23rd Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th August 1862.

Squadron Orders of the 5th instant, appointing Commander Tousan to the *Dalhousie*, and Lieut. Pengelly to the *Ajdaha*, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. Lieshman, Mate, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the *Bernice*, and Mr. Lane, Mate, of the *Bernice*, to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary.

The *Dalhousie* and *Bernice*, will be paid on Thursday the 7th instant.

Acting Lieut. Ellis, of the *Semiramis*, is to be transferred to the *Dalhousie*, and Acting Lieut. Morland, of the *Dalhousie*, is to be transferred to the *Semiramis*.

It is hereby notified that the Government of India has ruled that receipts given by public servants for salaries are liable to stamp duty the same as other receipts given for payment of money. Whenever, therefore, the amount of salary may exceed twenty rupees, and whether it be drawn upon the ship's complete book, or on a separate abstract, a stamp is to be affixed by each individual number of a ship's company, and such stamps are to be furnished at the expense of the receipient of the salary.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 22nd July 1862.

The following extract of a Military letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, (No. 183, dated India Office, London, the 14th May 1862), is published for general information :

With reference to the 15th para. of my despatch No. 158, of the 25th April, relative to the disposal of proceedings of Courts of Enquiry held on Soldiers maimed or injured otherwise than by wounds received in action, I have to inform you that the Secretary of State for War has expressed his opinion that all such men, who have been transferred from the Local to the Queen's Army, must necessarily have their claims to pension decided by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, and it is added that even should any of them, when discharged, intend to reside in India, it will be necessary that their claims to pension should be considered by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital under the Queen's authority for dispensing with the personal appearan e of candidates before the Commissioners, as in the case of Soldiers of the Line discharged with the intention of remaining in India.

2. To meet such cases, therefore, a duplicate of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry should accompany the documents, on which the men's claims to pension are submitted to the Chelsea Board.

The Commander-in-Chief directs that the Confidential Reports of the Inspection of Regiments shall be accompanied in future by a copy of Courts Martial held in the Regiment from date of last inspection.

The return is to be prepared agreeably to the Form in use prior to the issue of G. O. C. C. 30th April 1862, page 380.

Head Quarters, Simla, 29th July 1862.

Under instructions from Government, the Commander-in-Chief announces, for information and guidance, that the issue of Malt Liquor from Regimental Canteens to Commissioned Officers is wholly unauthorized ; and in future its issue will be restricted to the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, for whose benefit alone it is procured and supplied at heavy expense to the State.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. B. JOHNSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Offg. Adjutant General of the Army.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BYCULLA SCHOOL-BREAD.

SIR,—In your issue of this morning Mr. Farnham, the Head Master of the Byculla Boy's School, positively denying the truth of my assertions respecting the bread supplied to the children in the Byculla Schools, says "the description given by me is utterly devoid of truth." As a test of my truth or falsehood the Managing Committee should send a sample of the odious morsel to Leggett's or Batherjee's bakery for comparison with their brown bread ; or ask Mr. Farnham kindly to consent to use the same at the price paid for it by the Society. Either proceeding would determine whether I have or have not characterised the bread in fitting terms. If such bread be fit for soldiers' children, it is equally so for soldiers ; and yet much better bread has, ere now, produced what the children are incapable of shewing. My motive is simply to serve the children, and I shall be delighted if success attend this ventilation of the subject ; for many of them, both boys and girls, as well as some of the servants of the institution, have justly and bitterly complained of this leaden bread ; whilst parties to whom it has been shewn have freely expressed their dissatisfaction with, and astonishment at it. As to its being "invariably eaten by the children to the last crumb," I ask what are they to do ? Starve ? They have bread and tea for breakfast and supper, and if the bread were not used, they would live (!) on *tea*. As a proof of their willingness to use this bread let it be placed before them with some of Leggett's or Batherjee's brown bread ; and let the issue decide whether Mr. Farnham or I have erred in representation.

6th August, 1862. SOCIETY.

*** Authenticated.—ED. *B. G.*

SOLDIERS' LIBRARIES.

SIR,—In your contemporary, the *Times of India* of the 1st instant, I perceived a letter on the subject of libraries for soldiers, and, as I am perfectly conscious of the great benefit which would be derived in every military station in India were some innocent *in-door* pastime provided for our countrymen-in-arms, I can safely venture to say that the remarks by "A British Soldier" are, in every sense, *perfectly just.*

By accounts lately received from Gibraltar, in which garrison no less than *three* "Soldiers' Homes" are established, I learn that the results of such are highly favorable ; and commanding officers of European regiments in India would —for the well-being of their respective corps —do well to emulate the military authorities in Gibraltar who so creditably put their shoulders to the wheel and carried out their excellent ideas in this instance.

I would suggest to "A British Soldier" the advisability of convening a meeting of steady comrades, and framing a petition for the kind consideration of his commanding officer, who, I doubt not, would use his best endeavours to establish a "club" for the regiment. The *Bombay Gazette* of 17th March last and the *Times and Standard* of April 23rd, 1861, will perhaps be of some service to the petitioners if they will refer to the corresponding columns of those journals previous to their sending in their petition.

I shall be most happy in forwarding to "A British Soldier," for the perusal of his commanding officer, a copy of the "Regulations" (on loan) of the Gibraltar "Soldiers' Home" if he will forward his name and rank to the office of this paper, to the address of ROBERT.

Bombay, 5th August.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

MADRAS.

BIRTH—
At Ootacamund, on the 29th July, the wife of Mr. R. B. Mitchell, of a son.

DEATHS—
At Secunderabad, on the 24th July, Charles Walter Harold, infant son of Assistant Apothecary J. Green, 1st Royals, aged 14 months.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer, "JEDDO," will be closed on TUESDAY, the 12th August, at 2 o'clock P.M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letter will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

Weight under ½ ounce	*Vid Marseilles.* Rs.	*Vid Southampton.* Rs.
" ½ " " 1 "	0 8 0	0 4 0
" 1 " " 2 "	0 14 0	0 8 0
" 2 " " ½ "	1 0 0	0 12 0
	2 0 0	1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "BEHAR," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th Aug.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mail for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND	To GALLE AND CHINA.
August .....12th, 27th.	August 14th, 19th
September.....12th, 27th.	September.....14th, 29th
October .....12th, 27th.	October 14th, 29th
November .....12th, 27th.	November.....14th, 29th
December .....12th, 27th.	December 14th, 29th

CALENDAR—AUGUST 1862.

Full Moon .....Sunday 10d. 2h. 44.5m. A.M.
Last Quarter .....Sunday 17d. 2h. 38.7m. P.M.
New Moon.....Monday 25d. 2h. 31.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Even.	Evening Gun Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	7	Name of Jesus.	5 40	6 31	8 45	9 10	
Fri.	8		5 40	6 31	9 21	9 54	
Sat.	9	[nity.	5 40	6 30	10 22	10 50	Date 5th Aug. Time—5h. 30m. 30s.
Sun.	10	7th Sunday after Tri-	5 41	6 29	11 13	11 36	
Mon.	11		5 41	6 29	11 58	— 18	
Tues.	12		5 41	6 28	— 39	— 58	
Wed.	13		5 42	6 28	1 17	1 37	

* Several complaints having been made of the incorrectness of the Tide Tables, it is h

they were shut. I never saw the prisoner by day or night in that house before. After running through the room of the deceased the prisoner broke the wooden bar of the window (now produced) and jumped into a Chinaman's compound, and was caught by Police-man No. 644 in the next compound: there were other police constables with him. He was then taken on the road and I went to the Hospital and had my leg bandaged. There is no other door into the storey in which the deceased and I lived, except that from the ladder which I found chained in the middle of the door. After the alarm given by the old man I opened the chain thinking there was a thief in the house. In the room where I was sleeping there was a brass hanging lamp lighted, by the light of which I saw the old man bleeding at the door of my room. The prisoner was about a cubit behind the deceased, the distance from my room door to the deceased's room door is two paces. When I first saw the deceased at my door he was bleeding about the right and left breasts as well as from his right hand. The blood extended from my door along the passage to the room of the deceased and as far as his mattress. Outside his door there was congealed blood, inside there was blood. There was much blood on the side of the mattress, a little congealed blood beside the mattress. There was no blood on the mattress, but some beside it. At daybreak I first saw blood in the deceased's room. I unchained the door when the deceased screamed, and then I opened the bolt of my door to let him in. The chain of the outer door to let in the policeman was removed by my sister. I never saw the prisoner before that night, and then I only saw him by the light in my room. I kept only one wick burning. Kurrumbee occupied the room before me since I came, when she has a visitor she sleeps on the cot, where I slept that night, and I slept in the hall. There was no man in the house that night. I never saw the prisoner in the old man's room. I never heard of his being there from my mother or sister or the old man, they never mentioned him to me. A man might get from the weather frame of the adjoining house to the left of our's and so into the passage which opens into the old man's room. Arabs inhabit that whole house, no prostitutes live there.

Dr. Carter, Surgeon to the Coroner, was next examined, and deposed to some facts as testified to by him before the Coroner's Inquisition.

Noor Mahomed, the Chinese convert, was examined, and whose evidence was in substance the same as that given by him at the inquest, except that he stated distinctly that the prisoner was the man that he saw in the yard and that he identified him by his features, whereas he swore before the Coroner, that he did not see his features but only his beard.

In his cross-examination by the prisoner, the witness said that he was not put up to give this evidence against him (prisoner) by Kurrumbee.

The prisoner was then remanded to jail, and the further hearing of the case postponed until (this day) Thursday.

CAPTAIN SMALES' CASE.—Captain Smales was again in attendance at the Court to-day, to answer the charge preferred against him by the Crown solicitor.

Captain Eden, Brigade Major of British troops, was present to watch the case on behalf of the military authorities. Mr. Shaw Stewart was present, besides a number of military officers.

Mr. Dunbar instructed by Mr. Cleveland, Crown solicitor, prosecuted.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Sangster, for the accused.

Mr. Dunbar stated the case for the prosecution. He said the defendant had been paymaster during the last three years and a half to the 6th Dragoons, and from time to time sums of money had passed through his hands which he drew from the divisional pay office in sums varying from 5,000 to 10,000 Rs. at stated periods monthly, and the monthly accounts were not finally closed and adjusted until about the middle of the following month. In March last Captain Smales was placed in arrest on a charge of insubordination by the commanding officer. The 24th section of the Royal Warrant of 1848 made provision for the appointment of an officiating paymaster on a paymaster going on leave. Application is then to be made to the commanding officer for permission to allow another officer to serve, in the place of the paymaster so going on leave, during his absence. The 29th section provides for the case when a paymaster is placed under arrest on the charge of defalcation. But in the present instance the defendant was not put under arrest for defalcation, and hence the difficulty. Riding Master Malone was requested to perform the duties, and a regimental order was issued by the commanding officer appointing him to do so, but under the responsibility of Captain Smales. It would be shown that Mr. Malone never kept the money himself, and when any money was required by the acting paymaster an order was sent to Captain Smales who sent the amount required. This went on until the 18th of July when the sentence of the Court Martial on Captain Smales was promulgated. On the 19th a committee of adjustment was appointed, but the abstract for June had not been then returned from adjustment, it was however returned on the 21st when it was sent in to Captain Smales. On the following Monday morning Mr. Malone went to Captain Smales and told him of it. After that he went to Colonel Prior and informed him of what had occurred. On Mr. Malone returning to Captain Sma'es he was told by that gentleman that he had just written to Colonel Prior. He informed Mr. Malone that he had intended to go away from Mhow, but that he had changed his mind and not leave for a few days. On the next day they found that the defendant had left for Bombay. The accounts were then investigated by the committee, when it was found that there was a deficiency of about 23,000 rupees. He (the learned gentleman) would refrain from making any comment on the conduct of the defendant. It was well known that he was short of money and had borrowed some 400 rupees from a non-commissioned officer at Mhow, but just previous to the time of his departure for Bombay it was known that he had transmitted large sums of money here. Certain parties had refused to give any information about the matter, but they had been summoned to attend this Court. Mr. Dunbar said that he thought that he should be able to prove the charges brought against the defendant.

Mr. Scoble asked His Worship to direct that all the witnesses except the one under examination should leave the Court.

The witnesses then left the Court.

Mr. Joseph Malone, sworn, and examined by Mr. Dunbar.—I am riding master in the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. That regiment is now stationed at Mhow. I know the defendant Captain Smales. I have known him for three years and a half: he was paymaster of the regiment. I remember when he joined nearly three years and a half ago. He discharged those duties up to the end of March last. The duties of paymaster are to draw money from time to time by requisition on the divisional paymaster, to disburse the same to the officers and troops and to keep the accounts connected therewith. The accounts are adjusted monthly. The abstract is sent in as soon after the end of the month as practicable. It is prepared in the regimental pay office and sent in to the divisional pay office. The abstract is adjusted about the 18th or 19th of the following month. The original is retained by the divisional paymaster, and a copy of it kept by the regimental paymaster. The balance either of debit or credit is usually carried on to the next month's account. I remember the time when Captain Smales was placed under arrest, between the 27th and 29th of March last. I was asked by Captain Smales if I would perform his duties during the time he might be in arrest. I replied that I would. I was put in regimental orders about the 2nd of February. I was to do this duty on the responsibility of Captain Smales. I did not apply for permission, but suppose that Captain Smales did. It is usual when an officer is appointed paymaster for him to enter into a bond to the Horse Guards. I gave no bond whatever. I was acting on Captain Smales' responsibility. When I was so appointed Captain Smales did not hand over to me any public monies. The accounts were not adjusted and transferred to me. The duties I performed were to draw monies from the divisional pay office, hand them over to Captain Smales after so doing, and from time to time draw money from him and to issue it to the officers and troops and sign the official documents connected with the pay department of the regiment. Requisitions for money were signed by me. Before sending in requisitions I did not always confer with Captain Smales, but I generally told him the amount of money that we were likely to draw. These requisitions were made about four or five times a month. The monthly average required was about 32,000 Rs. for the regiment. Sometimes 5, 10, or 15,000 Rs. were drawn. I believe that Captain Smales used to keep the money in his own house: that was his practice latterly. When I received money from the divisional pay office I took it direct to the defendant and handed it over to him. I did that on every occasion. When I had occasion to issue money to the troops I either went myself, sent for it, or Captain Smales sent it to me. On two or three occasions I have furnished a rough estimate of what might be required. I generally told him at a rough guess what would be wanted for the day, and he would hand me over the amount as near as possible. There are set days in regimental orders for disbursements. Sometimes the order might be deviated from but seldom. I rendered Captain Smales a cash account next day or as early as practicable after the day of issue. Those accounts were kept by the defendant as his vouchers. When Captain Smales sent the money he invariably sent a chit with it. This chit (now produced) is one received from him, and is of the date of the 2nd July for 2000 Rs., one dated 5th July 2000 Rs., and two others for the same amount dated on the 7th, and a note signed by defendant and dated 12th July sending 12,000 Rs., with instructions referring to a list (put in) that list had been previously sent from the pay-office and had been sent to Captain Smales as an estimate of the amount required on the 12th and 15th of July. It is in the handwriting of Paymaster Serjeant Bennett. In the month of July the date of settlement of officers' private balances had been altered from the 18th to the 12th by direction of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley. The 15th was one of the days for making advances to the troops on account of subsistence. The regimental order was confirmed by general orders appointing me to act as paymaster during the time that defendant was under arrest. I produce the general order, published 5th April 1862. The abstract was prepared by me monthly as usual and sent then into the divisional paymaster. Captain Smales did not see them before they were sent in. In making out the abstract I had to rely in a great measure on defendant's knowledge of the duties. When the abstract was adjusted a copy was made of it in a book and kept in the regimental pay office. These copies were seen by the defendant; I sent to him the book containing the copies. I did so on one occasion at the defendant's request. That was after the adjustment of the May abstract. The February abstract was adjusted before I undertook the duties. When Captain Smales got the book it contained the abstract of March, April and May which had been adjusted since I had undertaken the conduct of the duties. The defendant made no objection whatever to the correctness of these abstracts, or to the balances shown. After the May abstract had been adjusted the defendant kept the book for a day or two. Before I came down I had copies of the abstracts made out under my superintendence, by Serjeant Bennett. I could not have brought down the book without the regiment being put to considerable inconvenience.

Mr. Scoble objected to copies being produced.

Mr. Dunbar said that he had shown that the original could not be produced without considerable inconvenience to the regiment. The learned gentleman cited authorities in support.

Mr. Scoble said that the original was in the office of the divisional paymaster at Mhow.

Witness continued,—The copies were correct copies of the original documents.

Mr. Dunbar said that the defendant did not see the original document, but the copy of it in the book.

Witness.—The original document was in the possession of Captain Scott, the divisional paymaster. The copy that is brought down is copied from the book.

His Worship observed that he did not think that the copy was admissible.

Mr. Dunbar said that he did not think that the divisional records could be brought down without stopping the whole of the pay department at Mhow for a month at least. He only wanted to prove that the copy that was produced was an authenticated copy of the document that the defendant had seen.

Mr. Scoble said that the divisional paymaster's office at Mhow was abolished, and therefore there could be no difficulty in the matter.

His Worship was of opinion that all Mr. Dunbar wanted to prove was the regimental record, and therefore he thought that the documents might be admitted, and if the case went up to a superior court it would be decided there.

Witness continued,—I remember that the sentence of the Court Martial on Captain Smales was published on the 18th July in regimental orders. A committee of paymastership was ordered to assemble the next morning. The June abstract was not adjusted on the morning of the 19th when the committee assembled. They assembled about 8 o'clock in the morning. Lieutenant Colonel Prior, Major Swindley and Captain Weir constituted the committee. They met at my house. They adjourned until the 22nd. I saw Captain Smales shortly after the sentence had been read to him. On the 19th I spoke to defendant about the accounts, when he said that nothing could be done until the June abstract had been adjusted, and the outstanding bills paid. When the conversation took place, I believe that Captain Smales knew of the adjournment of the committee. On Monday, in consequence of something I heard about defendant, I went to his house. I knew that defendant would leave in a few days, but I had then no knowledge that he intended to leave Mhow immediately. I saw him when I went to his house on Monday and spoke to him about settling his accounts with the committee. I told him that there must be a large balance in hand and took a pencil and made a rough calculation of what there was likely to be in hand. Captain Smales said again, "you cannot get it in that way, you must wait until the June abstract is adjusted and the outstanding bills paid." He said "you had better make out a statement." I told him that the June abstract had been adjusted on the previous Saturday. I told him that the committee would place the outstanding bills to his credit. He said "I don't think that they will do that, but if they do, all very well. And then I went out to Colonel Prior's. I mentioned to Captain Smales the amount that I considered should be in his hands, after making the rough calculation above mentioned, but I forget what was the amount. He said, "Oh, it cannot be so much." I made a communication to Colonel Prior who wrote a note to defendant. I saw the note before it was sent. I then left and returned to defendant, when I saw him and he said that he had just answered a note of Colonel Prior's recently received. He said that he had intended going away to Poona that day but had changed his mind and would stay; he then sat down and wrote a note and handed it to a Parsee.

His Worship adjourned the further hearing of the case until this day (Thursday) at two o'clock.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE GOLD WRISTLET ROBBERY.—Gunput Pillajee and Jumnadass Runsord were again brought up, on the charge of theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property.

The first prisoner said,—The sepoy came to my house to seize me. He seized me and took me to his shop, (the second prisoner's.) He was asked whether he knew. He said "I don't know." He did not admit. The Havildar said to him you had better admit and you will be released. Sahib came and then he admitted and said "I took and gave them to another man. My house was searched and these vessels were brought here. We went to Moolchund's and what was kept at the second prisoner's place was found there. My mother was assaulted and taken in custody.

The prisoner Jumnadass Runsord, in defence said—I did not take these ornaments. Mooljee took them. Mooljee falsely accuses me. When he (Gunput) came to the shop, I said "I do not know you. I will not take the ornaments." Moolchund was then standing at my shop. Moolchund said that he knew him and he now falsely accuses me. It was him that took these wristlets, brought the rupees and gave them to him, and now he takes my name.

His Worship committed the prisoners for trial at the next Criminal Sessions at the Supreme Court.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette Supplement, August 6.)

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, is published for the information of all whom it may concern:—

The Council met at Poona on Wednesday the 30th July 1862.

PRESENT:—

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., the Governor of Bombay, presiding.
His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B.
The Honorable Mr. Frere.
The Honorable Mr. Inverarity.
The Honorable the Advocate General.
The Honorable Mr. Tristram.
The Honorable Mr. Rustomjee J. Jeejeebhoy.
The Honorable Mr. Madhowrow Vittul Vinchoorkur.
The Honorable Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett.
The Honorable Mr. Robertson.
The Honorable Mr. Scott, and The Deputy Secretary.

His Excellency the President said the first subject for consideration was the Report of the Select Committee on a Bill to amend Section 45, Clause 1, of Regulation XIII. of 1827.

Mr. Frere said the Report had been for some time before the Council, and he moved the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be read a second time.

Sir W. Mansfield, in moving the amendment of which he had given notice, said he had been led to consider the report of the Select Committee, and he thought there had been an omission in the Draft.

In this country when a British subject was guilty of an offence he could not be tried except by English Law, and should not therefore be subject to penalties by Local Legislation which may be contrary to that Law. He called attention to the reasons given by the Sudder Judges, and he thought the Act defective as being wanting in injunction or warning, and as being permissive only when it should be imperative. Whatever might be the precautions taken under the Regulations for the securing of Native Prisoners, that does not affect the immunities of the British-born Convict as by Law secured to him in his own Country.

He believed that no discretion ought to be given to executive officers. His own experience was against it. In behalf of the unfortunate class, of subjects, who looked to him for protection, he moved the insertion of the Clause of which he had given notice.

II. "Provided always that British-born Subjects sentenced to hard labour or to rigorous imprisonment or to penal servitude shall not be secured with fetters, excepting when it may be urgently necessary so to secure them for the discipline of the Jail or the prevention of violent or dangerous behaviour."

Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett said that he thought that the Bill should not been confined to British-born subjects, and he proposed by way of amendment that the word "Prisoners" should be inserted instead of "British-born subjects."

Mr. Robertson said he thought much depended on the way in which prison labour was carried on. He would rather see the amendment as it originally stood.

Mr. Rustomjee J. Jeejeebhoy said he was in favour of Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett's amendment.

Mr. Frere remarked that he differed from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. It was very desirable that Englishmen should retain the liberty they possess in England, in all parts of the world in which circumstances would permit it, but we must bear in mind that the Gaols in this Country are very different from those in England where with closed doors and windows men may be left in security, but were the doors and windows so closed in this Country, the English Prisoners would be stifled. Some further security is therefore required in the open Gaols in this Country, and hence the necessity that all prisoners convicted of serious offences, European as will as Native, should be confined in fetters.

His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield's amendment would meet the case suggested by the Honorable Mr. Robertson, as it allows of Europeans being fettered when urgently necessary, and the necessity would be most urgent when prisoners were working in a dense jungle. But he (Mr. Frere) could not see that the amendment proposed gave any security against the abuse of the discretion with which the Session Judge is invested in this Country in the control and management of the Gaol. The Judge here has control of the Gaol, and acts the part of visiting Justice in England. There you have a visiting Justice within call and the Goaler's powers are circumscribed, here you have no visiting Justice but the Judge who is further responsible for the Prisoner's safe custody, and we must trust to his discretion in the management of the Gaol as we would were he the visiting Justice in England. The Draft as drawn out by the Judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut was confined to Europeans, but the Select Committee to whom it was referred thought that all persons should be exempted from fetters at the discretion of the Session Judge, and he would not limit the exercise of that discretion in the case of Europeans any further than in the case of other Prisoners. He therefore opposed the amendment.

The Advocate General was in favour of the Bill as it originally stood without the amendment. It appeared to him much better that the Judge should have general discretion. He thought it would be an invidious distinction to single out the British-born subjects as contradistinguished from the other subjects of Her Majesty.

His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield in reply said we were not justified in inflicting on English subjects in India punishments from which they were exempt in England.

The point which had been noticed by Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett had occurred perhaps quite as strongly to himself when considering his proposed amendment.

The President put the question whether Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett's amendment should stand part of the Bill.

The Amendment was negatived.

The President then put the question whether the Clause proposed by Sir W. Mansfield should stand part of the Bill.

The Council then divided:—

Ayes.

The Honourable Mr. Scott.
The Honourable Mr. Tristram.
The Honourable Mr. Inverarity.
His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfield.
The Honourable Mr. Robertson.

Noes.

The Honourable Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett.
The Honourable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
The Honourable Mr. Frere.
The Honourable the Advocate General.
The Amendment was accordingly carried.

The Advocate General moved that the following Clause be added to the Bill:—

III. "When any prisoner shall be sentenced to hard labour or rigorous imprisonment the Court shall at the time of passing such sentence declare whether such prisoner shall or shall not be secured with fetters."

Mr. Scott was in favour of the amendment, if it would still be competent for the Court or the Gaoler to put on fetters after sentence in case of necessity arising from violent conduct, &c.

Mr. Tristram would vote for this amendment.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett were in favour of it.

Sir W. Mansfield would like before he voted to have further information on the subject of the present practise with regard to fettering prisoners in Jail.

Mr. Frere explained that as the law now stood when a Session Judge passed sentence of imprisonment with hard labour, the Convict as a matter of course had fetters put upon him when he was received into Goal—it was a part of the sentence. Imprisonment with hard labour being imprisonment in irons. This however did not prevent the Session Judge on the recommendation of the Civil Surgeon, or if he saw a man as he thought too heavily ironed, from ordering him lighter fetters or to be released form fetters altogether.

The Bill as proposed by the Select Committee left it discretional with the Session Judge to place the Convict in irons. The amendment just carried restricted the use of fetters to cases of prison discipline. The amendment now proposed would make it imperative on the Session Judge to declare when passing sentence whether the Convict should be fettered or not. That is, it would give the Judge a power of enhancing the punishment in any case he liked—the sentence would be of imprisonment with hard labour, with or without fetters, and the fetters would become an enhancement of punishment, not instruments of prison discipline, to which the amendment last carried evidently intended to restrict their use in Europeans, and he could not see why there should not be the same restriction in all cases, he would therefore oppose the amendment of the Advocate General.

Mr. Vinchoorkur was in favour of the existing law and practice by which the Judge had a discretion.

The Advocate General disclaimed any intention of neutralizing by a side-wind the amendment of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Scott proposed that the following words be added to the Advocate General's amendment,—"Provided that it shall be lawful to put on fetters in all cases then after sentence it may be found urgently necessary so to secure prisoners for the discipline of the Jail, or the prevention of violent or dangerous behaviour."

The Advocate General said he had no objection to the addition.

The Clause as thus amended was put and carried.

Mr. Frere moved that the Bill be recommitted to a Select Committee consisting of—

Sir William Mansfield,
The Advocate General,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, and
The Mover,

with instructions to report at the next sitting.

Carried.

Mr. Tristram said he had been instructed to bring forward a Bill for the levy of Port dues in the Ports of the North Canara District. He thought that one or two of the Clauses might with advantage be amended; for instance, he wished to know whether a Steamer putting in at Sadasheoghur to coal would be liable to the Port dues contemplated by the Act. He moved that the Bill be read a first time.

Mr. Robertson said he believed any steamers touching at Sadasheoghur to coal have to pay the Port dues.

The President put the question whether the Bill be read a first time, which was carried.

Mr. Tristram moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of—

The Honorable Mr. Robertson.
The Honorable Mr. Scott.
The Honorable Mr. Rustomjee, and
The Mover,

with instructions to report this day fortnight.

Carried.

Mr. Inverarity said the duty had been cast upon him of introducing a Bill for amending the law relating to the Small Cause Court at Kurrachee.

He described the extent of the jurisdiction of the Court, and pointed out the reasons which had led Government to bring forward the present Bill, and explained its provisions. He thought it might be worthy of consideration whether the proposed increase of jurisdiction with reference to the Court at Kurrachee might not be extended to other Small Cause Courts.

He moved the Bill be read a first time.

Carried.

Mr. Inverarity then moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of:—

The Advocate General, Mr. Robertson, and
The Mover,

with instructions to report at next meeting of Council.

Carried.

The President adjourned the meeting till Wednesday next the 6th August at 11 o'clock.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
LITTLETON H. BAYLEY,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Poona, 30th July 1862.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

24 Suckoobhoy Kakooaney *vs.* Succaram Kessowjee.
26 Lulloobhoy Ramdass, trading, &c. *vs.* Dewjee Voriah.
27. James Mackenzie Maclean and another *vs.* David Sassoon and others.
29. Visram Ambadass *vs.* Mungesh Pandoorung.
30. Nowrojee Merwanjee *vs.* Ramchunder Dada Naik.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Wednesday, 6th August 1862.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Heeree, woman vs. Ballajee Suttojee.

Mr. Khunderow appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Barton, instructed by Mr. Sangster, for the defendant.

This was an action of trover brought to recover the value of certain articles of wearing apparel and jewellery; the value being Rs. 746; the excess Rs. 246 was abandoned to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Khunderow said that this was an action of trover brought to recover Rs. 500, the value of a number of ornaments delivered by plaintiff to defendant. Plaintiff was a married woman whom the defendant seduced from her husband. For some time she lived under the protection of the defendant and left with him the ornaments for safe custody, which he now refused to return.

His Honor.—Where is the husband?

Mr. Khunderow.—He has divorced her.

Mr. Barton.—I may mention that the husband had prosecuted the defendant at the Police Office for adultery, but the charge was dismissed by the Senior Magistrate. A private bill was then filed at the last Criminal Sessions, but it was also thrown out by the Grand Jury. We are now sued here for jewels of which we deny possession, and I may remark that they only exist in the fertile imagination of the plaintiff's attorney.

Mr. Khunderow.—The charge of adultery against the defendant was dismissed as it was shewn that the woman had been divorced by her husband. She sues as single woman.

Plaintiff stated.—I was the wife of Madoo Ramjee. He has divorced me. He does not recognise me as his wife. Madoo had the ceremony of divorce performed three years ago. I had the jewels when I left my husband's house. I took them to the defendant and delivered them to him. They were given in the presence of three persons. I gave them when I was seven months in pregnancy. I claim also some wearing apparel which were taken away from my cupboard by false keys when I was being confined. When I demanded the ornaments and clothes, the defendant evaded returning them and eventually denied having them. I was divorced from my husband seven months ago. The ceremony of divorce was performed in my absence. My husband charged the defendant with adultery before the magistrate. I was not a willing party to the prosecution. I got the jewels from my mother who died about three years ago. I lived with the defendant three years. I am still living in the defendant's house. I have no hope of returning to my husband. When the action was brought against me and defendant on a former occasion by my mother-in-law, I was instructed to state in evidence that the jewels she claimed had been mortgaged by me.

A witness who was called, not having corroborated the plaintiff's statement, Mr. Khunderow *elected a nonsuit.*

Sorabjee Muncherjee vs. Ameer Ahmed.

Mr. Barton for the plaintiff.

Mr. Khunderow for the defendant.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 360, being the damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff by reason of the defendant's refusal to complete the contract for the carriage of seventy-six packages from Bombay to Neemuch. Plaintiff stated that he was a regimental agent. That on the 6th December last defendant entered into a verbal agreement with him to convey seventy-six packages of goods belonging to the 2nd European Regiment from Bombay to Neemuch within a period of six weeks. That he paid the defendant Rs. 260 in advance on account of the contract, and that the defendant having refused to complete the contract, he (plaintiff) had to engage another muccadum to convey the goods to Neemuch, whereby he sustained damages to the amount of Rs. 100. That he now sued the defendant to recover back the advance money, together with the damages.

Defendant, on the other hand, denied the breach of contract, as also the receipt of Rs. 260, and alleged that he was ready and willing to perform the contract, but that the plaintiff would not allow him to complete it.

There being no further evidence on either side, the Court gave verdict in favour of the defendant and certified for costs.—*Verdict for defendant.*

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for July 1862.

THE monthly general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on the 2nd instant.

Colonel R. Strachey, Vice President, in the Chair.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Read letters.

From the Under-Secretary Government of India in the Home Department, containing the following extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, with reference to the Society's solicitation for a re-consideration of the decision of the late Hon'ble Court on Mr. Blyth's application for a pension.

"It appears from the papers on the case, that Mr. Blyth's application was considered inadmissible by the late Hon'ble Court of Directors, on the ground that 'the grant of pensions from the public revenues is strictly limited to those who are in the direct service of government.' This principle still holds good, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council does not think that Mr. Blyth's application for a pension can be supported on the ground now advanced by the Asiatic Society. As a special case, however, it appears to His Excellency in Council to have claims to consideration. It is the case, His Excellency remarks, of a man of science, who has devoted himself for a very small salary to duties in connection with the Asiatic Society, a body aided by and closely identified with the Government of India, from which the public have derived great advantage."

"Mr. Blyth may truly be said to have been in a great measure the creator of the Natural History Museum, which has hitherto supplied the place of a Public Museum in the metropolis of India, and which will, probably, soon be made over to the government, as part of a National Museum. This collection is open to the public free of charge, and many thousands have derived benefit and instruction from it.

"In addition to the direct educational benefits of the museum, the character and standing of the Asiatic Society undoubtedly exercise a most beneficial indirect effect in maintaining a high standard of Science and Literature among a numerous body of the Civil and Military Officers in the service of government, and in one important department, that of Zoology and Natural History, Mr. Blyth's labours have done much to maintain and to extend that character.

"His Excellency in Council considers, therefore, that if, under such circumstance, Mr. Blyth should after twenty years' service, be compelled to retire from ill-health, brought on very much by his exertions in pursuit of science, it would not be creditable to the government that he should be allowed to leave without any retiring pension, and His Excellency in Council is of opinion that if the rule which limits pensions to those who are in the direct service of government can be relaxed the application on behalf of Mr. Blyth ought to be favorably entertained."

The Chairman moved that the thanks of the Society be conveyed to His Excellency in Council for the liberal concessions made in favour of Mr. Blyth.

Carried unanimously.

The nomination of the Hon'ble W. Grey to be a Member of the Council, vice the Right Hon'ble S. Laing, was confirmed.

The Council reported that they had appointed Colonel R. Strachey, a Vice President, and Mr. J. G. Medlicott, a member of their body in the place of Mr. Oldham, who has left India.

With reference to the announcement made at the last meeting, the Council reported that they had addressed the following letter to government on the subject of the projected government museum:—

FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
To E.C. BAYLEY, ESQ.,
Secretary to Government of India, Home Department.

Dated Asiatic Society's Rooms, Calcutta, June 18, 1862.

SIR—I am desired by the Council of the Asiatic Society to reply to your letter No. 2564, dated the 22nd May, informing the Society that His Excellency the Governor General in Council is now prepared to consider the offer made by the Society in 1858, relative to the foundation of a Public Museum in Calcutta, to which the Society's collections might, under certain conditions, be transferred.

2. The Council cordially thanks His Excellency in Council for the liberal proposals that he has made to the Society, and for the strong additional proof that he has now given of the interest the Government of India takes in the advancement of science by offering to establish a Museum in this city to be maintained by the State.

But the Council regrets that it is unable to give an immediate reply to the offers thus made. The resolution of the Society which authorized the Council to enter into communication with the Government on this subject was passed in May 1857, and the whole matter has now been in abeyance for several years. The Council therefore feels that no real decision can be communicated to the Government until the entire subject has again been fully brought before the Members of the Society, and reconsidered according to the regular forms of procedure. At the same time the Council, being generally disposed to concur in the propriety of carrying out in their main features the proposals made in 1858, believes that it will be useful, and will tend to an early decision of the questions involved in your letter, if it states the impressions of its own body on these questions, and submits at once a preliminary scheme, suggesting the general scope of the details which it would propose in filling up the outline which has been sketched out by you. The process of making a reference to the Society in large is of necessity tedious; and the Council considers that it will best meet the interests of the Society, and the convenience of the Government, if it endeavours to obtain the general approval of the Government to a scheme which it could recommend to the acceptance of the Society in a complete form. In this sense, and with the distinct reservation, that the opinions expressed in this letter are those of the Council, and cannot be held to be binding on the Society, or to interfere in any way with its complete liberty of action in dealing finally with the matter, the Council desires me to make the following observations.

4. The Council has understood your letter to be designed to elicit from the Society an expression of its wishes as to the details of the general arrangements, which it had been said must be satisfactory to the members of the Society, before its collections could be transferred to a Public Museum; and it is with much respect that the Council desires to submit for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor General the following scheme, which in its essentials is, it thinks, quite in accordance with the proposals contained in your letter:—

I.—MUSEUM.

I.—The Museum to be a Public Museum, the management being vested in a Board of Trustees to be constituted by an Act of the Legislature.

II.—The Trustees to be fourteen in number; the President to be His Excellency the Governor General of India; the Vice-President to the President of the Asiatic Society; of the remainder, six to be named by the Government, and six by the Asiatic Society.

III.—The complete management, arrangement, and disposal of the Museum to be in the Trustees.

IV. The rules further to provide for the continuance to the Members of the Asiatic Society, in respect to the New Museum, of all their existing privileges in respect to their own present Museum—in regard to their rights of entering the Museum, and of examining or taking out specimens from it—subject to such modifications as shall be made by the Trustees from time to time in communication with the Council of the Asiatic Society.

V.—Suitable clauses to be introduced into the Act of incorporation to provide for the restoration to the Asiatic Society of its contributions to the Museum, if the Trust shall hereafter be dissolved, and for enabling the Society to mark by a special label its donations to the Museum, and to keep a separate Catalogue of all specimens so contributed by it.

VII.—The Council understands it to be the intention of the Government to endow and maintain the Museum on a scale suitable to the importance of the object for which it is founded, and corresponding with the great value of the contributions to be made to it by the

VIII.—The locality suggested for the Museum, the site of the present Small Cause Court appears to the Council to be excellent.

IX.—Regarding the name to be given to the Museum, the Council would desire to abstain from offering any present opinion; a decision on this point is obviously not pressing.

X.—Under the foregoing stipulations, the Council would recommend to the Society to agree to the complete transfer of all its collections to the New Museum; the Library and Manuscripts, Pictures, Busts, and other miscellaneous objects to be specified hereafter, to be reserved by the Society.

II.—ASIATIC SOCIETY.

XI.—The Asiatic Society to remain constitued exactly at present, having the complete management and disposal of its own affairs.

XII.—The Council considers that the Society would be desirous of receiving accommodation in juxtaposition with the New Museum building.

XIII.—The house for the Society should provide a Meeting Room; an Ante-room; a Library; two Reading Rooms or Study Rooms; a Room for the Librarian and Clerks; and other ordinary subsidiary minor accommodation.

5. There is only one point on which the Council would desire to suggest to the Government any important modification of the proposals that have been made in your letter. It has reference to the disposal of the Society's present house, which, for the following reasons the Council would submit, may with justice be left in the hands of the Society, and not be transferred to the Government in return for the accommodation offered in juxtaposition with the New Museum. The Council has nothing further from its intentions than to enter into negotiations with the Government on this subject in anything approaching a spirit of self-aggrandisement or of barter. The object which the Government and the Society alike have in view in this matter is the furtherance of Science and of true knowledge, and there is no room for the intrusion of any questionable motive on either side. But the Council feels strongly the great value, not only in a scientific sense, but in a pecuniary sense also, of the collections which it offers to hand over to the New Museum. These collections have been brought together after long years of patient labour, and at great expense to the Society; and the Council rejoices that the Society has so bestowed its means, and that it is now placed in a position to give still greater effect to its past work by bestowing its Museum on an Institution which promises to fulfil all its aspirations in this direction. And having this feeling, the Council thinks that it may fairly and frankly suggest to the Government that, in return for the very extensive collections thus to be presented to the public by the Society—collections of which the money value must be estimated at many thousand pounds—the State might, without for a moment considering that it conferred a favour in so doing, provide the Society with the accommodation it would need near the New Museum, and leave to the Society the disposal of its existing house, for the purpose of reinforcing the very restricted pecuniary means now at its disposal. If proof be needed that these means will in the future be well applied, the Council is satisfied that it will be completely given in the past history to the Society; and it appeals confidently to the manner in which the Society's Museum has been got together, and to the present proposals regarding its future disposal, to show the spirit in which the Society may be expected to perform its functions. The objects of the Society will be, as they ever have been, the advancement of knowledge. But from the very nature of the case, the numbers of the Society being small, and the contributions of its Members limited, the want of pecuniary means has always greatly restricted the sphere of the Society's usefulness, and, under any imaginable circumstances, no doubt will still continue to do so. The Council therefore trusts that the Government will see in this suggestion nothing but the indication on their part of what appears to them an equitable and practicable way of making the present arrangements as conducive as possible to the usefulness of the Society, without making any serious or undue claim on the Government.

6. Should His Excellency the Governor General in Council be disposed to meet the views that have thus been expressed by the Council, the Council trusts that the Society would ratify an arrangement on such a basis.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. S. ATKINSON,
Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
—*Englishman, July* 26.]

CHINA.

PUBLIC FEELING ON THE AMALGAMATION ACT.

BEFORE this issue of our paper is in the hands of the public, a measure will have been passed through the Legislative Council, the effects of which will astonish and disgust none more than those who are the main movers in its production. In a year or eighteen months from the time we now write, the Chief Justice and the Attorney General—who will not be a loser by the measure, whatever he now professes—will have the satisfaction of beholding the Courts of Law here infested with adventurers from Shanghae and Australia whom nobody knows any good of, with petty clerks who have just qualified, and with some other kinds of queer riff-raff, all claiming the privilege of acting as Attorneys, and having their claims admitted, to the supreme disgust of every respectable man who wishes for legal advice or assistance. At this moment, almost, we can suppose an excitement to exist amongst numerous scamps of various feather, each in hopes of an opening as a Hongkong Attorney; and we really give the Chief Justice and the Attorney-General of this Colony the credit for not foreseeing the consequences of the measure for which they will both vote to-day at the meeting of the Legislative Council. Let us see what this measure is. It is the repeal of the "Amalgamation Act," by which act, barristers are permitted to practise as attorneys, just as in Canada, the Cape, the Mauritius and Tasmania. The Governor, the Chief Justice, and the Attorney-General, were not in Hongkong when the Amalgamation Act was passed, and they perhaps do not know the circumstances which led to its being passed. It is uttering a most contemptible opinion of the whole three when we say that we don't believe they care to know; but the impetuous suddenness with which this measure was introduced, and the suspicious haste with which it is attempted to be carried through, leaves us no doubt whatever that they are all most anxious to deprecate enquiry into the necessity for the repeal. We are fully convinced that, before this is read by the public, a postscript will have to be added to say that the measure has been passed in spite of any attempt to delay it for the most reasonable space of time.

When the Amalgamation Act was passed, the utmost care was taken that the then Legislative Council sh ould be amply satisfied as to its necessity, and it was only carried through after the most abundant evidence n its favour. That evidence was of the most elaborate kind. Scores of attorneys' bills were produced before the Governor in Council, showing the manner in which the public were systematically fleeced. Attorneys here kept Chinese Runners, whose duty was to hunt up and to stir up litigation cases, and the percentage payable to these men was sometimes as much as *Two Hundred Dollars a Month.* Is the Chief Justice aware of the strong public feeling—he has been Editor of a newspaper, and should know what is meant by public feeling—that existed in favour of the Amalgamation Act being passed? Is he aware that a powerful professional opposition was raised against its passing? If he is, then he surely is grossly to blame for the attempt now being made—we believe it will

Medical Practitioners' Act Amendment Bill.
Administration of Justice Bill.
Civil Service Bill.
Preservation of Game Bill.

His Excellency intimated that he had reserved the following bills for the consent of Her Majesty, viz :—
The Aliens Bill.
Lien on Growing Crops without Delivery Bill.

The following speech was then delivered by His Excellency :—

"Mr President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

"Mr Speaker and Gentleman of the Legislative Assembly :

"I am happy to be enabled to release you from your attendance on Parliament.

"The labors of a long and arduous session may well entitle you to repose, and as the chief questions affecting legislation have been dealt with by you in a spirit of comprehensive liberality and wisdom, I confidently trust that the ordinary sessions of Parliament may in future be reduced in duration to a period much shorter than has hitherto been found necessary.

"Legislative measures intended for submission to Parliament in future sessions, may, therefore, during such recess, receive that careful and mature consideration which has been rendered impossible under past arrangements.

"The aim of my advisers will be directed to the attainment of this end, to which I attach the utmost importance. The evils consequent upon protracted sessions must have made themselves manifest to you. The usefulness of our Parliamentary system, and the consolidation of our representative institutions largely depend upon such an achievement, and it is gratifying to have to observe that already you have, in some of the measures passed by you, greatly facilitated this object.

"I would especially make mention of the Bill to regulate the Civil Service, as falling within the class to which I refer.

"Delayed by causes to which it is unnecessary now to allude, this measure will become the more valuable from the serious and attentive consideration which it has received from you. It enables the government to re-organise the entire staff of persons employed in the civil service upon a basis more suited to the present and prospective state of the public requirements, and it provides upon equitable principles for the appointment, classification, promotion, dismissal, and superannuation of officers. If it does not at once correct all the anomalies resulting from the system hitherto in operation, it affords ample opportunity of ultimately effecting all that may be desirable. I congratulate you upon the accomplishment of this long expected and welcome reform. I anticipate from it the most favorable results. It will lessen the labors of the representatives, economise the revenue, give reasonable guarantees to officers who discharge their functions with fidelity and zeal, and subject the exercise of patronage to a well regulated system.

"I desire to convey my approval of the short but important measure passed to suspend the operation of certain enactments relating to the Registration and Collection of Parliamentary Votes for the present year. The wasteful expenditure hitherto charged upon the revenue for this purpose has now ceased : and I trust that, as self-government has been conceded to the inhabitants of this country in all its fullness, the primary duties of self-reliance will in future be recognised and accepted by the electors, instead of their placing, as heretofore, so large a dependence upon the Central Government for the exercise of functions which ought properly to devolve upon themselves.

"The Bill to alter the sum appropriated to the payment of the Salary and Allowances of the Governor I have, as directed by the Constitution Act, reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

"The land question, which has so long impeded the way of practical reforms, is now settled on a basis calculated to command the assent and confidence of the country. The attainment of land fit for agricultural uses by the industrious population is now rendered as easy as in any country in the world, and the proposed expenditure of the land fund on local improvements, as well as in renewing the stream of immigrant labor, the cessation of which has so injuriously affected the public interest, will give the business of farming to be undertaken hereafter under peculiarly favorable terms ; and other branches of rural industry are encouraged by liberal occasions which must operate to strengthen and develope them. At the same time the pastoral occupants have been relieved from a condition of uncertainty which hitherto paralysed their enterprise, and are now enabled, for a fixed period, to prosecute their industry with renewed confidence. It has been wisely provided, however, that none of the public territory is placed beyond the control of the Government. Should any necessity arise requiring its sale, that portion of it which will continue to be licensed for pastoral occupation under the new land law will be open for sale, should the public interest require it in the same manner in which all lands were sold before the passing of the Land Sales Act of 1860.

"The holders of Occupation Licenses for agricultural purposes owe much to your timely intervention, for the legal security now accorded them.

"I trust that, as you have shown that one of the primary objects of legislation is to give security to property by the consolidation of our land system, our prosperity will, henceforth, be largely augmented, and that the important provisions of the new Bill will be impartially administered in the spirit in which they have been framed by you.

"The Bill to regulate distillation, deemed necessary for the purpose of protecting the revenue from illicit distillers, is expected, at the same time, to prove a timely supplement to the new land law, by increasing the demand for home-grown corn at a period when cultivation will necessarily increase, while its beneficial provisions are well calculated to aid in developing our great capabilities as a wine growing country.

"The sum set apart in this year's estimates for the introduction of immigrants, enables the inhabitants, in anticipation of the more permanent provision for a like purpose in the Land Bill, to give effect to their laudable desire to bring their relatives and friends to this country ; and the accession to our population of such a valuable element must be regarded with the greatest satisfaction. The proportion devoted to the payment of the passages of persons skilled in the making of high class wines, the preservation and drying of fruit, and the manufacture of vegetable oils, will, I doubt not, conduce to the development of our industrial resources. All these efforts, wisely directed, are calculated to increase the stream of population to Victoria ; and, judging by the comparative tables presented by the Census Returns, our material progress has been much checked by neglect of what should be a primary object in the art of colonisation.

"I have to congratulate you on the sale of the remaining first class debentures at a fair premium, and on the continued confidence of English capitalists in our securities. Had our debentures proved unsaleable, the colony must have suffered very great inconvenience and loss from the want of funds to carry on the important works which have been commenced and are now approaching completion.

"The income arising from the sources of revenue which have been in existence, with very small variations during the last four years, has been insufficient to meet the expenditure. In the year 1861, the excess of expenditure over revenue was two hundred and forty-two thousand pounds. This was partly met, as a similar excess had been in preceding years, from a large surplus which was brought over from the year 1857. This surplus having been exhausted, it became necessary in the present year to equalise our revenue and expenditure. This has been accomplished, partly by reducing the expenditure and partly by a modification and adjustment of the system of taxation.

"The proposed expenditure for 1862 is less than that of 1861 by one hundred and eighty thousand pounds, and as there is a necessary increase in the Special Appropriations for 1862, of seventy-five thousand one hundred and thirty-four pounds, on account of the Railway Loan, the expenditure, inclusive of special appropriations, have been reduced by upwards of a quarter of a million.

"In the imposition of new taxes, the object sought to be attained has been the assimilation of the tariff, as nearly as possible, to those of the neighbouring colonies. This course has been adopted with the view to facilitate the establishment of a uniform tariff throughout Australia, and to avoid anything which was likely to interfere with the operations of commerce, or to deprive Victoria of the position she now occupies as an entrepot to the trade of these portions of Her Majesty's dominions. In so doing, Parliament has, I think, rendered the burthen of taxation as light as the necessities of the State would permit during a period of unusual depression, which, I am thankful to say, is gradually passing away. The returns for the last two months show a marked increase in the revenue, particularly that derived from Customs duties, and afford reasonable grounds for the belief, that with returning prosperity it will be found adequate to meet the necessary expenditure.

"I regard with pleasure the abolition of Passenger Rates. They were imposed originally from a humane design to devote the funds derivable from them in aid of charitable purposes, but especially for the unfortunate or distressed portion of that vast population which crowded our cities after the gold discoveries. Latterly they have been justly regarded as a source of irritation, and their entire abolition will be in accordance with the free character of our ports.

"I rejoice, also, that you have not overlooked the complaints urged by the Chinese against the Residence Tax. The removal of this burthen, and the substitution of a milder law, which places them, in respect to internal taxation, on terms of equality with the rest of the population, will, I hope, be attended with good results.

"The reduction of the Export Duty on Gold is a concession to the large class of persons engaging in mining pursuits, which you have deemed it right to make on account of the increasing expense at which the branch of industry followed by them has of late years been carried on.

You have also passed other measures which prove that you have not been unmindful of the interests of our Gold Fields' population, but precluded, as you have been by your incessant labors during this session, from initiating and perfecting many laws in furtherance of the great and vital interests of the mining community, I propose to supplement your efforts in this respect by the appointment of a Royal Commission, whose powers and duties shall be carefully defined, and trust that their labors may prove of as great value as those of the Commission whose recommendations led to such great practical reforms in the year 1854.

"The Bill for facilitating the Transfer of Land owes its origin to the complaints which have been so long and so generally raised of the expense connected with our present system of conveyancing. I trust that it may tend materially to remove the obstacles impeding the easy acquisition and disposal of landed property.

"The Bill which has for its object the checking of disease in sheep will, it is to be hoped, prove a successful measure, and we may anticipate from its results that our supply of food will be still more plentiful than at present, and that a considerable increase will take place in the yield of wool, which, next to gold, is our principal article of export.

"The Bill for the establishment of Common Schools by abolishing the National and Denominational Boards and establishing a single Board of Education in their stead is calculated to affect a considerable reduction in the expense of keeping up our educational establishments.

"I deem it my duty to accede to the requests recently made by the neighbouring Government of South Australia, that a conference of representatives of the respective Australian Governments should be held in Melbourne on the subject of a uniform tariff for the whole group. I attach much importance to the proposal thus made, and I trust that favorable results may be anticipated from this conference.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

"On behalf of Her Majesty I thank you for the readiness and liberality with which you granted supplies to meet the exigencies of the public service for the current year. I trust that every effort will be directed to keep our expenditure within our income, and that, under prudent management, the estimated deficit brought over from last year, of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds will gradually be paid off without materially disturbing our financial arrangements.

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

"Before closing this session I feel especially bound to record my deep sense of the important achievement accomplished by means of the Exploration Expedition, organized by your direction for crossing from south to north this vast continent. The stirring and romantic incidents connected with the enterprise, and the melancholy fate of the heroic leader, Mr. Burke, and his brave companion, Mr. Wills, were made known to you during your sittings. My warmest approbation is due to you for the manner in which you propose to commemorate the perserverance and self-sacrifice of these noble, but unfortunate men, as well as for the generous provision which you have made where necessary for their relatives and for the faithful companion who survived them. They solved the problem so long veiled in mystery, and made known, for the interests of science and civilization, the capabilities of the interior. Their discoveries foreshadow the greatness of Australia, and Victoria may well pride herself on these imperishable results of her first efforts in exploration.

"The Royal Commissioners delegated to represent your interests at the Great Industrial Exhibition sailed for London early in this year. I anticipate favorable results from their labors. The opportunity presented to them of exhibiting the varied articles indicative of the skill and enterprize of the inhabitants, the interest which must attach to the wonderful natural productions of this country, and the diffusion of reliable information from works of authority at such a period and under such favorable circumstances must prove highly beneficial. A full report of the Commissioners' proceedings will be laid before you when obtained ; and I trust you will feel some gratification in contributing to swell that vast collection which will be representative of the genius and power of all civilized nations.

"In dismissing you to your private business and your homes, I feel that it must be a source of the highest gratification to you to know that the personal sacrifice which you may have had to make in attending to the business of Parliament is compensated by the consciousness that your labors will be appreciated by your constituents, and that the important series of legislative enactments which you have passed are of the highest value to the welfare of your country.

"I now, in Her Majesty's name, declare this Parliament to be prorogued to the 23rd day of July 1862."

His Excellency having concluded, a copy of the speech was delivered to the hon. the Speaker, and his Excellency withdrawn from the house.—*News of the Week, June 20.*

CEYLON.

While our up-country advices report the weather all that could be wished for—the growing crop, the weather here at Colombo is certainly not all that could be wished for the sake of the public health. Instead of having what we hoped, a wet July, the weather is really more like that of dry and dusty and feverish March. We need scarcely remark that it has been entirely what preparers and shippers of Coffee would have rejoiced in, had there but been any considerable quantity of Coffee to prepare and ship. But the returns now give evidence that the old crop is almost exhausted, and that the new has not yet begun to make itself felt. Still some addition has been made to our Exports, as the following Memorandum will shew :—

		Ships.	*Plants.*	*Native.*	*Total.*
1 Ship for London		3,196	853	4,049	
1 do.	Falmouth	"	3,611	3,611	
1 do.	Port Louis and Melbourne	2,046	748	2,794	
1 do.	Mauritius	17	969	986	
Total 4 Ships with		Cwts.	5,259	6,181	11,440
Total to date			386,374	148,224	534,598
Do	previous year		433,311	127,494	560,805
			46,937 Decrease.	20,730 Increase.	26,207 Decrease.

There is now a deficiency of 46,000 cwts. on Plantation as compared with last year, but the increase in Native, brings our total up to within 26,000 cwts. of the corresponding period of last year ; and we suspect the deficiency at the end of the season will not be above 40,000 cwt. on the large out-turn of last season. It is evident that the decrease will be entirely on Plantation. The distribution of Crop to 9th instant has been as follows :—

Distribution of Coffee Crop exported from Ceylon from 1st October 1861 to 9th July 1862.—

	Plantation.	*Native.*	*Total.*
London	367,287	120,080	487,717
Liverpool	3,213	1,948	5,161
Falmouth	"	3,611	3,611
Havre	2,154	8,148	10,302
Bremen	406	6,589	6,995
New York	"	919	919
Gibraltar	3,829	2,000	5,829
Sydney	3,879	975	4,854
Melbourne	3,502	1,387	4,889
Mauritius	2,063	2,567	4,630
Total	386,374	148,224	534,598

Exports of Cinnamon are above the average, and Cocoanut Oil suffers only by comparison with last year.

The Governor has returned from his North Eastern trip, looking very well, considering all he has gone through. He has had the members of the Executive Council at Kandy in consultation on the measures to be brought before the Legislature, which body will meet about the middle of next month. We believe the Customs Laws are to be consolidated, and the repeal of the duty on Paper will doubtless be conceded. On the other hand it is said that a Tax on private carriages is to be imposed. *The* measure of the Session will doubtless be the Registration law, even if the Railway question is, after 15 years' consideration, brought to an issue, as we trust it may be.

Our columns are on this occasion, rich with law decisions of an interesting and important nature. The cases between Mr. Black and Captain Rose settle an important principle of Commercial usage, and in the Molligodde case a cunningly devised attempt at Forgery has been defeated. * Our Courts promise, ere long to be enlivened by the presence of one of the ablest Barristers in India. Mr. John Bruce Norton of the Madras Bar is coming to Ceylon to plead on behalf of the Lindsay Family in the long-pending Rajawolla case. Some of our local Practitioners have incurred severe reprehension from the Supreme Court Judges.

The Lectures of a Buddhist and the blasphemous Tracts issued from Cottanchina, continue to excite considerable attention at Colombo. Of course the staple of the arguments against the Bible are borrowed from the stock of Western infidelity. The friends of the Truth are not idle and there is no danger of the cause of truth suffering. Christianity amongst the Natives has lost one of its brightest ornaments in the death of the Revd. A. Gunasekera of the Church Mission.

Cholera continues its ravages at Jaffna and a few cases have occurred at Kandy. There is a good deal of fever and some cases of small-pox at Colombo.

The Colombo Customs Returns are on this occasion more than usually interesting as displaying the course of our trade. Referring to the tables and remarks elsewhere, we place below a memorandum of the Revenue from this source :

A Comparative Statement, shewing the Customs Revenue of the Western and Southern Provinces for the first six Months of 1861 *and* 1862—*Including Export.*

	North-west Province.	*Southern Province.*	*Total.*
First six months of 1861	£ 113,896 11 1	£ 11,761 2 7	£ 125,657 13 8
First six months of 1862	92,385 2 3	14,739 17 11	107,123 0 2
Decrease in the first half year of 1862	.....	2,978 15 4	2,978 15 4
Decrease in the first half year of 1862	21,511 8 10	.....	21,511 8 10
Deduct Increase	.....	.....	2,978 15 4
		Net increase	18,532 13 6

Note.—In the first six months of 1861, there was an *Increase* over that of 1860, of £24,039-1-7—The Western and Southern Provinces giving £22,438-3-10, as the following figures will show :—

	Western Province.	*Southern Province.*	*Total.*
First half year of 1860	£ 94,147 7 4	£ 9,072 2 6	£ 103,219 9 10
First half year of 1861	113,896 11 1	11,761 2 7	125,657 13 8
Increase in the first half year of 1861 over 1860	19,749 3 9	2,689 0 1	22,438 3 10

We may attract attention to a paragraph shewing that, as nearly as possible 100,000 bales of Cotton were exported from Tuticoreen last season, the greater portion on account of Colombo merchants.

As we have ever opposed as absurd and mischievous, the proposal to shift the steam port to Trincomalie—which, apart from its truly magnificent harbour, has absolutely nothing to recommend it : we are glad to see the masterly Despatch in which Sir Charles MacCarthy opposed the change. But certainly the question of doing *something* to remove the obstructions at the mouth of Gall Harbour, ought to be seriously taken up especially as the Duke of Newcastle is willing that the Colony should borrow £25,000 for this purpose.

Amongst our planting intelligence will be found an interesting report from Wynaad and our correspondence includes two letters by a Ceylon planter describing visit to Southern India. It is clear from both, that the Coffee planting in Southern India possesses few advantages or none over the same pursuit in Ceylon ; while it is admitted that Ceylon confers as much advantage as she gains, by employing and giving good wages to the ryots of Madura, Tinnevelly and Tanjore.

Commercial.—Since the date of our last Overland issue, the London mail of 10th June has been received, and we have also, via Bombay, detailed public news down to 18th June and telegraphic intelligence to the 26th.—On this side, things are quiet as usual at this season, and not much produce available for shipment.

Imports.—The *Thames* from London is our only arrival with general cargo since last mail, but the *Parsee* and the *Eskdale* are now about due.

Cotton Goods.—Imports for the 6 months ending 30th June 1862 are only 3,856 packages, against same time 1861 8,840, while the Stocks on 1st instant show a decrease of 763 packages as compared with 1st ultimo, say as follows :—

		Bales.	*Cases.*
Cotton Goods,	1st July, 1862	1,265	1,792
	1st June, 1862	1,759	2,079
	1st July, 1861	2,538	1,622
		Packages	
Cotton Twist,	1st July, 1862	144	
	1st June, 1862	266	
	1st July, 1861	707	

so that it is evident we must soon experience a scarcity of those staples and a corresponding advance in prices of all current Goods ought to take place. In the mean time Grey Goods attract most attention, but all Cotton manufactures are looking up.

Exports.—Not much doing.

Plantation Coffee.—Taken at 12s. 6d. per bushel for new crop.

Native Coffee.—Neglected at 49s. 6d. per cwt. unpicked and the tendency is still downward.

Cocoa-nut Oil.—Firm at 34s. 6d. per cwt., without casks.

Tinnivelly Cotton.—Has now advanced to 150 per candy, at which price the last contract was made.

Freights to London, not much doing.

Cocoa-nut Oil	50s. to 70s.
Coffee in Casks	95s.
Coffee in Bags	70s.
Cinnamon	80s.
Plumbago	25s.
Broken Stowage	25s.
Cotton	70s. Tuticorin to London, but tonnage in demand for the eastward.

Exchange on London, no alteration. Bank rates are 6 months' sight. Bank purchasing rate 3¼ to ¼ per cent. discount. Drawing rate, 2 per cent. discount.

Colombo, 17th July 1862.—*Colombo Overland Observer, July* 17.

INDIAN PRESS.

COST AND VALUE OF TEA AS COMPARED WITH COFFEE CULTIVATION.

(From the Hurkaru, July 26.)

In a late issue we entered at some length into the cost of Tea cultivation, under the belief that at this particular time reliable data would be eagerly availed of. With a view to contrast the cost and value of Coffee, as compared with Tea cultivation, we have prepared the following :—

100 acres jungle land in Madras or Ceylon inclusive of service fees, title, &c., say		1,500
Felling jungle, burning and clearing the same at contract, 15 Rs.		1,500
Lining and pegs (that is to say marking out the land which experience leads us to discover, however so much authentic, may differ, should be about 5 by 5 feet) 5		500
Holing (It is customary to dig holes 18 by 18 inches, large are better if they can be afforded, and collect all the good upper soil free from large stones, and charcoal caused by the fire, thus improving and loosing the soil near where the young "stump" is to be planted) 15		1,500
Filling in the above as described, ¾		750
Planting, ¼		250
Stumps is the name by which planters generally designate a year old plant that has been cut down and trimmed, and they can either be grown from seed or generally bought near Coffee estates, Cost of the same, 5		500
Lines for cooling say		250
Roads and drains		50
Tools, &c., say		300
Contingent expense		200
	Rs.	7,300
The above estimate is very high, as it is often within Rs. 50 per acre.		
Bungalow fitting	Rs.	1,000
Weeding for one year, 10		1,000
Superintendent		1,500
Conductor of works		500
Supplying failures amongst young plants		200
		4,200
End of 1st year, Rs.		11,500
2nd year's expense,		
Weeding at 10 per acre	Rs.	1,000
Superintendent		1,500
Conductor		500
Contingent		200
		3,200
Add 3rd year as before		3,200
	Rs.	17,900
Block expense on account of crop, coffee store	Rs.	4,000
Pulping house and machinery		2,000
Mall and bags		800
Extra tools		200
		7,000
Crop expense of housing and curing, picking coffee from the trees	Rs.	1,500
Curing		800
	Rs.	1,800
Value of crop, maiden 6 cwt. pr. acre, =600 cwt. at 25 in the country	Rs.	15,000
Deduct expense of crop as above		1,800
		13,200
	Rs.	11,700
2nd year's expense		3,200
Crop expense, full crop, but tightly estimated at		14,900
Picking		2,250
Curing		450
	Rs.	2,700
Value of crop 9 cwt. per acre, 900 cwt. at 25, Rs.		22,500
Deduct expense of crop as above		2,700
		19,800
	Rs.	5,100

It will be seen from these figures that at the expiration of four years the sum of five thousand rupees remains a clear surplus. In addition to this you have an estate value one lac, which is calculated to yield an annual income of twenty thousand rupees, without any additional outlay for at least twenty years. Those interested would do well to weigh the relative worth of the two undertakings.

A BREACH OF FAITH.

(From the Friend of India, July 24.)

Where is the Landholders' Association ? What answer has Lord Elgin returned to their enquiry on the subject of Waste Lands ? From all sides we receive complaints of what is called the deception practised by Government on capitalists who have either purchased grants or have applied for them. This reference of the question to England is a question of honesty or dishonesty, of keeping or breaking faith. If any material change is permitted to be made in the terms or principles laid down in Lord Canning's Resolution, all faith in the Government of India will be gone for ever. The solemn edict of the Governor General will be looked upon as a snare, and the *Government Gazette* as a paper devoted to the publication of fictions. Lord Canning's Resolution contains a distinct pledge without any reservation that Waste Lands will be attainable in fee-simple at a fixed rate for five years—"in perpetuity under the Rules which will be presently laid down as a heritable and transferable property subject to no enhancement" says paragraph 9. Then follow the Rules in language clear and unmistakeable, and finally after stating that the Local Governments will be called upon to prepare the draft of a law to give *legal effect* to these measures, his Lordship says :—"But it is not necessary to await the enactment of such a law before making public, and as far as practicable acting upon, the Rules which have been here laid down." Trusting in the honesty of the Governor General and in his power to frame such Rules as he considered advisable and just, capitalists were induced to apply for grants in fee-simple. Some are in actual possession and many are pledged to receive the fee-simple for the Companies who have purchased these grants. Many more have deposited the estimated cost of survey with the Collector. As a preparation for a contemplated breach of faith this money, the acceptance or retaining of which might be supposed to constitute some legal claim, is ordered to be returned. Those who have obtained, or fancied they had obtained, land and have set about the cultivation of tea or cotton, are informed "that no sales or assignments whatever are to be made under these rules until the terms on which they are to be made shall have been first determined."

If Lord Canning had merely issued a proclamation stating that grants in fee-simple would be made when rules were prepared this would be intelligible but "these rules" which are clearly define the terms are referred to in the notice which tells us that the terms have yet to be determined ! Lord Canning's language is explicit, and he does not call upon the Local Governments to prepare general rules or to state terms—for these he has himself prepared—but to submit the draft of a law merely "to secure all grantees a legislative title to their property." An equitable title it is inferred is granted by the rules themselves. We do not accuse Lord Elgin or indeed any of the subordinate Governments, of a *wish* to break faith with the public, but if he or they permit such a breach of faith as is here threatened, they and he will be responsible, and will have to bear the obloquy of pandering to the ignorant and despotic vagaries of Sir C. Wood. The office of Governor General has lost much of its dignity and all its usefulness, and the public will soon begin to think that a considerable saving to the State might be effected by abolishing it, and converting the Viceroy's residence into public offices. It appears hardly credible that those who groaned under Lord Canning's rule in 1857 should come to look upon his death in 1862, as one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall India. But so it is, and India has not sustained such a loss since Lord Dalhousie passed away without being permitted to say a word in explanation or defence of that just policy for which he had been slandered and traduced. In future we shall feel disposed to call a Government Resolution by the less responsible title of "prospectus" and pause before taking shares.

DEARNESS OF PROVISIONS.

(From the Poona Observer, August 5.)

The distress arising from the want of rain throughout the Deccan is now becoming very severe ; and although it has not yet assumed, or threatened to assume, anything like the magnitude of the great famine in the North Western Provinces in 1860-61, still it gives matter for great anxiety.

In our local columns we have had to notice a riot which occurred in the grain bazar in Poona a few days ago, and which is strongly indicative of the existence of much distress in this city. The letter of our Sholapore correspondent elsewhere seems to show that the same modified famine exists at that place also. There can be no doubt in fact that it is general throughout this part of India. It is impossible to help speculating as to whether anything can be done to alleviate the misery occasioned by a scarcity of food.

The natives consider the corn-dealers in fault, as is evident from the language they use, and the violent demonstrations they make. Finding large quantities of food in store, from which they are divided only by a wall, and by the action of what they no doubt consider arbitrary and partial laws made to protect the rich in their unjust demand, from the poor, Hunger does not stay to discuss political economy, but acts as if by the cravings of instinct.

On the other hand there is a school of political economists who maintain that the grain market should be left to right itself ; that the dearness of provisions is owing to natural causes, which make it scarce, and is not the fault of either grain-dealers or Government ; and that any interference will only make matters worse. Between these two opposing elements, each of which has something to say for itself, the administration has to steer.

This question was one of very frequent occurrence in England some century or so ago. There existed at that time a very prevalent impression that the evils of scarcity were aggravated by the selfish and unfair advantage taken by corn-dealers of the necessities of the people. This idea was not confined to the ignorant or the hungry, but had its persuasion on the legislature, and resulted in various statutes, known as laws against forestalling and regrating, designed to restore the balance of the market. There is no reason to suppose that this interference was not called for by the circumstances of the time, and was not of some public benefit in its results.

The idea that it is the duty of government to regulate the corn market is one very deeply impressed on the minds of the people of India. It is not without reason, on many grounds. Such was doubtless the practice of the native governments ; and since the dealers in corn are a comparatively small number, and a single caste, there is no great improbability in the supposition that they might combine together to raise the price to a level beyond what the exigencies of the time require.

A few months ago a similar state of things occoured in Bombay. The prices of grain and of butcher's meat were extremely high ; and for the benefit of the poorer classes some wealthy Parsees arranged to conduct the sale of these articles on a large scale at a moderate price. The scheme obtained the sanction of government, so far as that sanction was necessary ; but we believe it never became necessary to carry it out, because directly the dealers heard of it they lowered the prices of provisions, and the want was attained.

It is undoubtedly true that to a considerable extent the food market will always have a tendancy to right itself, in a very rough manner. If there really exist any ground for such a dismal expectation as that the looked for crop may entirely fail, which is certainly not impossible, and may occur, still it is evident that the food now in store should be used very sparingly in order that as much as possible may remain for future contingencies. In general the price does depend upon the actual scarcity or plenty of the crops, the means of communication with other districts whence supplies can be obtained, the estimated expense of conveying it from a distance, and the other causes which influence the chances of obtaining sufficient supplies. But it does not follow that all interference with the sway of profit and loss is necessarily productive of evil, or that the interests of the community may properly be left to the guardianship of selfishness alone. We believe for instance that such proceedings as those alluded to in Bombay have a decidedly beneficial tendency.

The world is so constituted, say the political economists, that it carries itself on by a system of selfishness. Individuals pursue their own interest, and find that they cannot do so without serving also the interests of others, and taking their place as a part of the social system. This is undoubtedly true in general, and a wonderful proof it is of the admirable order and design which prevails not only throughout the system of nature, but in the regulation of the more complicated machine of social human life. But the error of the school we are speaking upon is this ; that they seem to think the world so constituted that unselfishness does mischief. Interest carries on the system of life ; granted ; but would not disinterestedness carry it on better ? Leave the markets to adjust themselves, and the population will struggle through their difficulty somehow are another. But it does not by any means follow that there would not ultimately arise more comfort and more quiet from a judicious regulation of it.

It was no false economist, and no fool, who wrote, "whoever withholdeth corn, the people curses him; but blessings are on the head of him that selleth it." Certainly this writer did not consider that self-interest was the only guide to management, or that benevolence is a disturbing cause not to be taken into account in the affairs of human life.

The natives would be quieted and consoled by seeing government assuming everywhere, as has been done in Poona, the superintendence and regulation of the market ; and this while with no reason to fear that it should not be indulged. No justice can be inflicted on the dealers, who cannot be compelled to sell corn otherwise than at a reasonable profit on the sums they bought it for from the cultivators, or they would cease to deal at all. When some great catastrophe occurs in consequence of this interference, it will be quite time enough to cry out that no invasion must be made upon the infallible dicta of the men of science.

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